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Proceedings of Congreſs,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, July 6, 1789.

A LETTER to the Speaker, from his Excellency Beverley Randolph, Governour of Virginia, encloſing an account of the exports and imports of that ſtate, from January 20, 1788, to January 20, 1789, was read, and referred to the committee appointed to prepare eſtimates, &c.

A memorial from Andrew Ellicott, ſurveyor, addreſſed to both Houſes of Congreſs, introduced by Mr. Page, was read, and referred to a committee conſiſting of Mr. Page, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Baldwin.

A motion which had lain on the table ſince the beginning of laſt month, for prefixing a correct copy of the Conſtitution of the United States, to the firſt volume of the laws, was called for by Mr. White. The vote being taken upon the ſame, it paſſed in the affirmative, and was ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident by his Secretary, Mr. Lear, who informed, that he was directed by the Preſident to return to the Hon. Houſe the bill, which had paſſed the two branches of the legiſlature, impoſing duties on goods, wares, and merchandiſe, imported into the United States, to which the Preſident had affixed his ſignature of approbation.

In committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Further progreſs was made in the diſcuſſion: The committee roſe after 3 o'clock, and had leave to ſit again to-morrow—Mr. Wadſworth had leave of abſence for a fortnight.

The houſe then adjourned to meet to-morrow at ten o'clock.

TUESDAY, 10 o'clock, A. M. July 7.

The houſe met agreeably to adjournment.

In committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Very conſiderable progreſs was made in the further diſcuſſion of this lengthy bill this day: But there was not ſufficient time to finiſh it. The committee therefore roſe.

The chairman reported progreſs, and aſked leave to ſit again.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by their Secretary, informing, that they had appointed a committee to join with a committee of the Houſe, to examine the enrolled bill laying a duty on tonnage, and to preſent the ſame to the Preſident for his approbation; alſo, that they had concurred in the vote of the Hon. Houſe, for prefixing the Conſtitution to the publication of the laws of the United States.

Mr. Contee deſired leave of abſence for four weeks—which was granted

The Houſe then adjourned till to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

IN COUNCIL, June 23, 1789.

THE *Governour laid before the Board a letter from the Preſident of the United States, incloſing a copy of an act of Congreſs, intituled,* "An act to regulate the time and manner of adminiſtering certain oaths"—*Whereupon it is adviſed, that the ſaid act be printed in the public paper for the information of all thoſe whom it may concern.*

The Governour orders accordingly.

Atteſt, A. BLAIR, C. C.

An act to regulate the Time and Manner of adminiſtering certain oaths.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That the oath or affirmation required by the ſixth article of the conſtitution of the United States, ſhall be adminiſtered in the form following to wit: "*I A. B. do ſolemnly ſwear, or affirm,* (as the caſe may be) *that I will ſupport the Conſtitution of the United States.*" The ſaid oath or affirmation ſhall be adminiſtered within three days after the paſſing of this act, by any one member of the Senate to the Preſident of the Senate, and by him to all the members; and to the Secretary; and by the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to all the members who have not taken a ſimilar oath, by virtue of a particular reſolution of the ſaid Houſe, and to the Clerk: And in caſe of the abſence of any member from the ſervice of either Houſe, at the time preſcribed for taking the ſaid oath or affirmation, the ſame ſhall be adminiſtered to ſuch member, when he ſhall appear to take his ſeat.

And be it further enacted, That at the firſt ſeſſion of Congreſs after every general election of Repreſentatives; the oath or affirmation aforeſaid ſhall be adminiſtered by any one member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to the Speaker, and by him to all the members preſent, and to the Clerk, previous to entering on any other buſineſs; and to the members who ſhall afterwards appear, previous to taking their ſeats. The Preſident of the Senate for the time being ſhall alſo adminiſter the ſaid oath or affirmation to each Senator, who ſhall hereafter be elected previous to his taking his ſeat. And in any future caſe of a Preſident of the Senate, who ſhall not have taken the ſaid oath or affirmation, the ſame ſhall be adminiſtered to him by any one of the members of the Senate.

And be it further enacted, That the members of the ſeveral ſtate legiſlatures, at the next ſeſſions of the ſaid legiſlatures reſpectively, and all executive and judicial officers of the ſeveral ſtates, who have been heretofore choſen or appointed, or who ſhall be choſen or appointed before the firſt day of Auguſt next, and who ſhall then be in office, ſhall within one month hereafter, take the ſame oath or affirmation, except where they ſhall have taken it before; which may be adminiſtered by any perſon authoriſed by the law of the ſtate in which ſuch office ſhall be holden, to adminiſter oaths. And the members of the ſeveral ſtate legiſlatures, and all executive and judicial officers of the ſeveral ſtates who ſhall be choſen or appointed after the ſaid firſt day of Auguſt, ſhall, before they proceed to execute the duties of their reſpective offices, take the foregoing oath or affirmation, which ſhall be adminiſtered by the perſon or perſons, who by the law of the ſtate ſhall be authoriſed to adminiſter the oath of office, and the perſon or perſons ſo adminiſtering the oath hereby required to be taken, ſhall cauſe a record or certificate thereof to be made, in the ſame manner as by the law of the ſtate he or they ſhall be directed to record or certify the oath of office

And be it further enacted, That all officers appointed, or hereafter to be appointed under the authority of the United States, ſhall, before they act in their reſpective offices, take the ſame oath or affirmation, which ſhall be adminiſtered by the perſon or perſons who ſhall be authoriſed by law to adminiſter to ſuch officers their reſpective oaths of office; and ſuch officers ſhall incur the ſame penalties in caſe of failure, as ſhall be impoſed by law in caſe of failure in taking their reſpective oaths of office.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, for the time being, ſhall, at the time of taking the oath or affirmation aforeſaid, each take on oath or affirmation, in the words following, to wit: "*I A. B Secretary of the Senate, or Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives* (as the caſe may be) *of the United States of America, do ſolemnly ſwear, or affirm, that I will truly and faithfully diſcharge the duties of my ſaid office, to the beſt of my knowledge and abilities.*

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved—June 1ſt, 1789
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States.

We certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the act of Congreſs, entitled, "An act to regulate the time and manner of adminiſtering certain oaths," compared with the inrollment thereof, ſigned by the Preſident of the United States.

SAM. A. OTIS, *Secretary of the Senate.*
JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

A correſpondent yeſterday communicated to us the following Edict, which he has juſt received from France:

EDICT *of the* KING'S COUNCIL *of* STATE,

For continuing till the firſt of September, 1789 *the Premiums granted on the importation into France of grain and flour from the United States of America.*

APRIL 20, 1789

Extract from the Regiſters of the Council of State.

THE King being informed, that many merchants would continue to introduce into France the Corn and Flour of the United States of America, if they might hope that the premium granted on ſuch importation by the Edict of his Council, of the 23d of November, 1788, and which was not to be paid after the 30th of June next, would be continued to a more diſtant period; his Majeſty has thought fit to grant to the commerce this new encouragement. To which end, the report being conſidered, THE KING BEING IN HIS COUNCIL, hath ordained and ordains, That the Premiums fixed by the Edict of the 23d of laſt November, for the importation of Grain and Flour, coming from North-America, ſhall continue to be paid till the firſt of September of the preſent year—the merchants, whether French or Foreigners, who ſhall make ſuch importations, fulfilling all the formalities preſcribed by the ſaid Edict. His Majeſty likewiſe orders, that all veſſels indiſcriminately, which ſhall import into the kingdom the ſaid Grain and Flour, ſhall continue till the ſaid firſt day of September next, to be exempt from the freight duty, on account of the ſaid importations. His Majeſty enjoins all intendants and commiſſaries, diſperſed in the provinces, and to all others charged with the execution of his orders to ſee the execution of the preſent Edict, which ſhall be printed, read, publiſhed and fixed up wherever it ſhall be neceſſary.

Done in the King's Council of State, his Majeſty being preſent, held at Verſailles, the twentieth of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

Signed, LAURENT DE VILLEDEUIL.

LOUIS, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, Dauphin de Viennois, Count de Valentinois, and Diois Forcalquier, and the Lands adjacent,

To our well beloved and faithful Counſellors in our Councils, the Gentlemen Intendants and Commiſſaries, diſperſed for the execution of our orders in the provinces and diſtricts of our kingdom,

GREETING.

WE command and enjoin you by theſe preſents, ſigned with our name, to ſee to the execution of this Edict, the copy of which is hereto annexed, under the counterſeal of our Chancery, this day given in our Council of State, We being preſent, for the cauſes therein contained. We command, in the firſt place, our Huiſſier or Serjeant to ſignify the ſaid Edict to all thoſe whom it may concern, that no perſon may be ignorant of it; and to do beſides for the entire execution of this, all commands, ſummons, ſignifications, and other acts and exploits of juſtice, requiſite and neceſſary, notwithſtanding Clameur de Haro, Chaite Normande, and other letters to the contrary. We will, that to the copies of the ſaid Edict, and of theſe preſents, duly examined by one of our well-beloved and truſty Secretaries of Council, the ſame credit be given as to the originals—FOR SUCH IS OUR PLEASURE.

Given at Verſailles, the twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and the fifteenth of our reign.

Signed, LOUIS.

And lower——By the King, Dauphin Comte de Provence.

Signed, LAURENT DE VILLEDEUIL.

And ſealed.

HAMBURGH, March 20.

AT the departure of the laſt Courier we are wanting three poſts from Stockholm, and four from Copenhagen.

Without doubt the ſtrong north-eaſt wind has driven ſo much ice into the Grand Belt, that it is impoſſible to paſs it, even in ſmall ice boats. This is the more unfortunate, as the curioſity of the public was never higher than it is, on account of the affairs of Sweden and Denmark. Thoſe of the interior of the firſt kingdom are not leſs intereſting, than the political ſituation of both are to each other. The laſt advices from Copenhagen before this interruption of correſpondence, ſeemed to indicate a war.

The new war-impoſt having already paſſed the Councils, for ratifying one per cent. per annum on all effects and rents, and five per cent. on all places. They are buſily employed alſo in preparing for a campaign, and in the formation of magazines, for which they have ſeized all the carriages of the flat country. But in the German Provinces of Denmark, they are ſo active, and do not appear to fear an enemy on that ſide.

Perhaps the court of Copenhagen only yet intend to act as an auxiliary, but it is certain that the Ruſſians have made a formal demand of the twelve ſhips ſtipulated in the treaty between them.

The Daniſh Miniſtry have ſent a notice to all the foreign powers of the late attempt committed in the Sovereign's reſidence.

M. de Abedyhl, the Swediſh Miniſter, has left Copenhagen ſince Benzenſtierna was arreſted in his houſe.

March 21. The letters from Stockholm of the 3d and 6th of March, and from Copenhagen of the 7th, 10th, and 14th, which we wanted, are arrived at the inſtant the poſt is ſetting out, by the firſt, we learn that the King of Sweden has reſolved to proceed again to Finland, as ſoon as the Diet breaks up, to take upon himſelf the command of the army.

His Majeſty having by the new act of guarantee and ſafety, obtained the right of granting pardons, has already begun to exerciſe this prerogative, by releaſing Colonel Haſtfehr, Major Sandels, and ſeveral other officers, who were brought priſoners from Finland to Stockholm, for refuſing to fight the Ruſſians.

STOCKHOLM, March 27.

THE time is not yet fixed for the cloſing of the Diet, which it is expected will be preceded by a ſolemn act, that has however very ſmall relation to the preſent ſituation of the kingdom: It is the examination of the Prince Royal before the aſſembled ſtates, to prove his proficiency in religion, moral and civil knowledge. In the Plenum of the Nobleſſe which was held yeſterday, that order has at laſt cloſed the addreſs of thanks to the King, which was debated before the ſeizure of the principal members of that chamber; and all the four orders being thus agreed, the addreſs was preſented yeſterday to his Majeſty, who received them in the moſt gracious manner. The Nobleſſe are however as yet very far from giving their conſent to the famous act of union and ſecurity.

DUBLIN, April 18.

THE conteſt, it is now known to a certainty, will be in the Houſe of Commons, on an early day next week, on a motion of Mr. Grattan—"That it be an inſtruction to the committee of the whole Houſe, to whom a bill for granting to his Majeſty certain duties on beer, ale, wines, &c. (the great money bill) is referred, "to receive a clauſe to incapacitate perſons holding places or penſions during pleaſure, from ſitting in the Houſe of Commons." This will be a fair trial of ſtrength: And, if the clauſe is carried, the Lords muſt accept the great money bill with it, or reſcind the clauſe; which is, according to the etiquette of money bills, a virtual rejection: In which caſe, the bill being loſt, Government will be reduced to the alternative of an abſolute conceſſion, or ſupporting the eſtabliſhments, by a loan of one million ſterling from the Britiſh Exchequer. This criſis is really an awful one!

MADRID, February 25.

FOUR ships of the line and some frigates are ordered from Carthagena, under Don Felix de Texada, as a fleet of evolution.

An 80 gun ship sailed from Cadiz, with a number of officers on board—but we do not learn whither she has gone.

LONDON, March 31.

A FEW days ago a Sheriff's officer, near Chancery-lane, was unexpectedly arrested in his own house, by Serjeant Death. The officer immediately sent for Dr. Warren to *bail him*; but the writ being in execution, the main-prize was of course refused, and the Serjeant carried off his prisoner, to Limbo, where he must remain till doomsday, when the writ is returnable. Before the Serjeant made his caption, the defendant was in *high spirits*, having that day laid in near half a bottle of brandy.

There are accounts at Amsterdam, that the Mahrattas have taken possession of some Portuguese vessels in the East-Indies.

April 13. A project of vast importance is said to be in agitation in Germany, the King of Prussia being desirous to exchange his dominions on the Baltic for the electorate of Saxony, and to render the electoral family hereditary Kings of Poland. Should this project be crowned with success, that extensive and fertile country would be delivered from the tumultuous anarchy which has long disturbed it at home, and rendered his forces contemptible abroad. The condition of twelve millions of wretched peasants would be rendered more tolerable; and two great kingdoms, that of Prussia and Poland, would be rendered still greater, and enabled to exert their united force for restraining the ambition of Austria and Russia.

The Grand Vizier is now assembling his troops in the neighbourhood of Orlova; and will, as soon as the season permits cross the Danube His intention it is confidently said, is again to invade the Bannat, and to repair the errors of the last campaign. He has declared that he will destroy his bridge over the Danube, when he has crossed it, and thus take away all hopes of a retreat. Victory or death must then await the Ottoman army!

The Turkish forces, including the Asiatics, amount to not less than 400,000 men.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople; Feb. 8.

"An amazing activity reigns at present in the arsenal; the workmen employed there amount to about 3000, exclusive of the officers who preside over them. The captain Pacha, who has the sole direction of these affairs is one part of the day encouraging the workmen by his presence, and exciting them to it by his severity. The least shadow of idleness is punished immediately, and those who seem refractory are put to death. From what we can see, this Admiral enjoys the same favour with the Sultan as he did before his departure for the Black Sea. He has within three weeks augmented the number of those who are charged with the police of the capital during the night, and has given them strict orders to observe the proceedings of the inhabitants who are walking or spending their time in alehouses, and every person who is suspected is taken up, and without further examination thrown into the sea"

May 3. In the event of the Emperor's death, Leopold, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and brother to the present Emperor, stands next in succession to the empire.

Leopold is married to the Infanta of Spain, and is brother to the Queen of France.

The House of Bourbon, and the House of Austria, will then be still more nearly connected than at present.

May 4 The latest reports announce the death of the Emperor. This event, if confirmed, will produce great effects on the politics of the continent.

It is confidently said that Lord Dunmore is re-called from his command in the Bahama islands.

May 5. The report of the Emperor of Germany's death was again very prevalent in town yesterday, but no official accounts were received.

No further accounts were received by yesterday's mail, respecting the Emperor. The Grand Duke of Tuscany was seized with a billious fever, and his life is in immediate danger. All Vienna and Florence were at prayers when the mail came away. The last letter is dated the 20th, on which day his Imperial Majesty was considerably better, having had a good night.

May 7. There was no intelligence yesterday from the north In respect to the Emperor, his situation is a little paradoxical. The French letters speak of his demise. The Flemish talk of his certain recovery.

Saturday last, Vice Admiral Loddam, of the Red Squadron, hoisted his flag on board the Barfleur guard ship, of 98 guns, at Chatham, as Commander in Chief

Lord Malmsbury having resigned his diploma, Mr. Fitzherbert's appointment takes place as Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States of Holland The vacant red ribband is expected also to be conferred on the new Envoy.

BOSTON, June 26.

YESTERDAY arrived in town, from Ireland, Messrs. Cox and Thompson, where they were invited to inspect the building a bridge across the river Foyle, at Londonderry. These artists were received in that city with every possible mark of joy—and witnessed the most polite treatment during their residence there. They have purchased a ship which they are now loading at Sheepshank with timber, with which to carry into execution the design mentioned in the following paragraph:

LONDONDERRY, March 31 The Bridge.—Messrs. Cox and Thompson having made every necessary examination concerning the depth and bed of the river between the quays and where the ferry boats ply, and having given it as their decided opinion, That a Wooden Bridge can be erected there. on Thursday last, they presented to the corporation, in common council assembled, an estimate of the expence, which amounts to only 10,000l. British money The corporation, with a spirit and promptitude which should ever endear them to their fellow citizens, unanimously resolved to accept the estimate, and to complete the plan.

NEW-YORK, July 2.

WE are informed, that last Sunday evening, as a lady and gentleman were walking near the White Conduit house, they were accosted by a person who desired the gentleman to deliver, and at the same time presented a pistol at his breast, and attempted to fire, but it snapped. He then knocked him down with the butt end, in the mean time drawing the watch out of his fob. On this the lady cried out for assistance, when the robber made off, but was pursued and secured. On examining the pistol, it was found to be double charged. The person who committed this fact, says his name is Knight, and arrived the day before from the southward.

One of the most important topics of political conversation, at the present hour, is the refractory opposition of the state of Rhode-Island against joining the general government. In whatever light the subject is viewed, no reasonable man can find any apology for such obstinacy and perverseness. Perhaps no part of the United States is so illy situated to maintain a separate independence. The hour is approaching, when Congress will be under the necessity of some kind of interference; and though we entertain the most exalted ideas of the justice and moderation of that illustrious body, we still believe they will not quietly suffer the revenue to be defeated by the iniquitous conduct of a state, which they can so easily controul.

BALTIMORE, July 7.

CAPTAIN Weatherby, in the brig Paca, from this port bound to Port au-Prince, about the 1st of June, in the lat. of Bermuda, fell in with a ship which was lying to; supposing her to be in distress, he bore down in order to speak her; on coming within hail, she informed him she was from Virginia, bound for Cadiz. Capt. Weatherby then perceived she mounted a number of guns, and was manned in proportion. The Captain ordering him to bring to, as he intended to send his boat on board, Capt. Weatherby immediately concluded she was a pirate, and made all the sail possible: The ship immediately began firing at him, and continued chasing him for six hours; one shot carried away the cross jack slings; the brig sailing very fast, escaped, and got safe into Port-au Prince. Capt Weatherby communicated this intelligence to the Governor, who, it was reported, intended dispatching a frigate in pursuit of her. She was under Spanish colours; had yellow sides, white bottom, no head, and in ballast. This intelligence was communicated by Captain Weatherby to Mr. David Plunket, who has just arrived from Port-au-Prince.

RICHMOND, July 23.

An Act for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into the United States.

WHEREAS it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandize imported:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of August next ensuing, the several duties herein after mentioned shall be laid on the following goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the United States, from any foreign port or place—that is to say:

		Cents.
On all distilled spirits of Jamaica proof, imported from any kingdom or country whatsoever,	per gallon.	10
On all other distilled spirits,	do.	8
On molasses,	do.	2½
On Madeira wine,	do.	18
On all other wines,	do.	10
On every gallon of beer, ale or porter in casks,		5
On all cyder, beer, ale, or porter in bottles,	per dozen,	20
On malt,	per bushel,	10
On brown sugars,	per pound,	1
On loaf sugars,	do.	3
On all other sugars,	do.	1½
On coffee,	do.	2½
On cocoa,	do.	1
On all candles of tallow,	do.	2
On all candles of wax or spermaceti,	do.	6
On cheese,	do.	4
On soap,	do.	2
On boots,	per pair,	50
On all shoes, slippers or golo-shoes made of leather,	per pair,	7
On all shoes or slippers of silk or stuff,	do.	10
On cables,	per 112wt.	75
On tarred cordage,	do.	75
On untarred ditto, and yarn	do.	90
On twine or pack-thread,	do.	200
On all steel unwrought,	do.	56
On all nails and spikes,	per pound,	1
On salt,	per bushel,	6
On manufactured tobacco,	per pound,	6
On snuff,	do.	10
On indigo,	do.	16
On wool and cotton cards,	per dozen,	50
On coal,	per bushel,	2
On pickled fish,	per barrel,	75
On dried fish,	per quintal,	50

On all teas imported from China or India, in ships built in the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ships or vessels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th day of May last wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing until the time of importation, as follows:

		Cents.
On bohea tea,	per pound,	6
On all souchong, or other black teas,	do.	10
On all hyson teas,	do.	20
On all other green teas,	do.	12

On all teas imported from Europe in ships or vessels built in the United States, and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ships or vessels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th day of May last wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing until the time of importation, as follows:

		Cents.
On bohea tea,	per pound,	8
On all souchong, and other black teas,	do.	13
On all hyson teas,	do.	26
On all other green teas,	do.	16

On all teas imported in any other manner than as above-mentioned, as follows:

On bohea tea,	per pound,	15
On all souchong, or other black teas,	do.	22
On all hyson teas,	do.	45
On all other green teas,	do.	27

On all goods, wares, and merchandize, other than teas imported from China or India, in ships not built in the United States, and not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof, nor in vessels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th day of May last wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing until the time of importation, 10 per cent. ad val.

On all looking glasses, window, and other glass, except black quart bottles,
On all China, stone and earthen-ware,
On gun-powder,
On all paints ground in oil,
On shoe and knee-buckles,
On gold and silver lace, and
On gold and silver leaf,
On all blank books,
On all writing, printing, or wrapping paper, paper hangings and paste-board,
On all cabinet wares,
On all buttons,
On all saddles,
On all gloves of leather,
On all hats of beaver, fur, wool or mixture of either,
On all millenary ready made,
On all castings of iron, and upon slit and rolled iron,
On all leather tanned or tawed, and all manufacture of leather, except such as shall be otherwise rated,
On canes, walking sticks and whips,
On all cloathing ready made,
On all brushes,
On gold, silver and plated ware, and on jewellery and paste-work,
On anchors, and on all wrought tin and pewter ware,
On all playing cards, per pack, 10 cents.
On every coach, chariot or other four-wheel carriage, and on every chaise, solo, or other two-wheel carriage, or parts thereof, 15 per centum ad valorem.

7½ per centum ad valorem.

On all other goods, wares, and merchandize, five per centum on the value thereof, at the time and place of importation, except as follows: Salt-petre, tin in pigs, tin-plates, lead, old pewter, brass, iron and brass wire, copper in plates, wool, cotton, dying-woods and dying drugs, raw-hides, beaver, and all other furs and deer-skins.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of December, which shall be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, there shall be laid a duty on every one hundred and twelve pounds weight of hemp imported as aforesaid, of six cents; and on cotton per pound, three cents.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all the duties paid, or secured to be paid, upon any of the goods, wares, and merchandise as aforesaid, except on distilled spirits, other than brandy and geneva, shall be returned or discharged upon such of the said goods, wares or merchandise, as shall within twelve months after payment made, or security given, be exported to any country, without the limits of the United States, as settled by the late treaty of peace; except one per centum on the amount of the said duties in consideration of the expence which shall have accrued by the entry and safe keeping thereof.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be allowed and paid on every quintal of dried, and on every barrel of pickled fish, of the fisheries of the United States, and on every barrel of salted provision of the United States, exported to any country without the limits thereof, in lieu of a drawback of the duties imposed on the importation of the salt employed and expended therein, viz.

On every quintal of dried fish,	5
On every barrel of pickled fish,	5
On every barrel of salted provision,	5

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a discount of ten per cent. on all the duties imposed by this act, shall be allowed on such goods, wares, and merchandise, as shall be imported in vessels built in the United States, and which shall be wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof, or in vessels built in foreign countries, and on the sixteenth day of May last, wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing till the time of importation.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall continue and be in force until the first day of June, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and from thence until the end of the next succeeding session of Congress, which shall be held thereafter, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved—July 4, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

SKETCH of PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1789.

Mr Patridge of the committee appointed to examine the enrolled bill laying a duty on tonnage, reported, That they had found the same correct—the Speaker then affixed his signature.

Mr Clymer requested leave of absence till next Monday fe'nnight; which was granted. The committee on the petition of Andrew Ellicot brought in a report, which was ordered to lie on the table.

In committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the collection of the impost, further progress was made in the discussion this day; and the committee permitted to resume the subject again to morrow. *Adjourned.*

THURSDAY, July 9.

Mr Patridge reported, That the committee appointed for that purpose had waited upon the President with the tonnage bill, and presented the same for his approbation and signature.

Mr. Gerry, of the committee appointed to prepare estimates, brought in a report, which was read, and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the Collection Bill.
Mr. Trumbull in the Chair.

Upon the article providing for allowances to the collectors &c. of the revenue; several propositions were offered; one per cent. half per cent. and one quarter per cent. upon the amount of the duties collected were mentioned; but a clause proposed by Mr. Lawrence to the following purport was finally adopted, viz. That the collectors of the following ports, viz. Salem, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Portsmouth in Virginia, and Charleston, South Carolina, should receive one half per cent. on the amount of the duties by them respectively collected; and the collectors of all other districts mentioned in the act, 1 per cent.

The following fees were likewise agreed to by the committee.

	Dol.
For each entry of a ship or vessel not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States.	6
For each entry of any other ship or vessel of 100 tons burthen or upwards, arriving from any foreign port, having on board goods, &c subject to a duty,	4

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For each entry of any veſſel under 200 tons burthen from a foreign port, having on board goods, &c. ſubject to a duty,	3
For each entry of all other veſſels,	1
	Cents.
For every permit to unlade goods,	20
For every bond to ſecure payment of the duties,	40
For every permit to export goods on which a drawback of duties is allowed,	30

The aforeſaid fees to be divided between the collector and naval-officer.

	Dol.
To each ſurveyor, for ſervices on board any veſſel not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and having goods, &c. ſubject to a duty,	4
For ſervices on board any other veſſel,	2
For ſervices on board any veſſel wholly belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States, and having goods, &c. ſubject to a duty,	3
For ſervices on board all other veſſels,	1

Theſe fees to be paid by the maſter or owner of ſuch veſſel.

To each inſpector while employed, per day (to be paid out of the revenue,	1 *Dol.* 25 *Cents*
	Cents
Meaſurers, weighers, and gaugers are to be allowed, for meaſuring every 100 buſhels of ſalt or grain,	18
For every 100 buſhels of coal,	25
Weighing every 112wt.	2
Gauging every caſk,	6

To be paid by the holders of the goods.

FRIDAY, July 10.

In committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt.

The diſcuſſion of the bill was compleated this day—when the committee roſe.

Upon motion it was voted, that the chairman's report ſhould be received to-morrow.

Upon motion of Mr. Thatcher it was voted, That 100 copies of the eſtimate of ſupplies for 1789, as reported by the committee, ſhould be printed, for the accommodation of the members.

Mr. Parker had leave of abſcence for one month, and Mr. Trumbull for a fortnight.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 10 o'clock.

Extracts from Lindſay's MARINE LIST.

NORFOLK, July 15, 1789.

This morning arrived here the ſloop Dolphin, Capt. Knox, from Philadelphia, after a paſſage of 15 days.

The brig Kitty & Alliance, Captain Killing, from Kingſton (Jamaica) in 25 days. The brig Henrietta, Capt. Gilbert, was to ſail in 8 days after her.

The ſchooner Betſey, Capt. Worte, from Dumfries, bound for Charleſton, with a cargo of free ſtone, put in here in diſtreſs, having ſprung her main maſt in lat. 36. 16.

The brigantine Defiance, Hugh Orr, from Liſbon, in 46 days, he informs us that the ſhip Induſtry, Capt. Connor, from Glaſgow, bound for James river, in lat. 43 long. 7. met with a violent gale of wind, which carried away her foremaſt and all the boats, and alſo ſhifted her ballaſt and cargo, which obliged them to bear away for Liſbon, where they had refitted, and was to ſail the day after the Defiance. Paſſengers on board the Induſtry, were as follows: Mr. James Wadrop, and family, Mr. William Aitcheſon, Mr Hamilton, Mr. Wiley, Mr. Horſburg, and two other gentlemen. Capt Orr, ſpoke the ſloop Mary Ann, Hewſon, from Philadelphia, for Martinique, in lat. 28. long 17 very leaky. Alſo ſpoke the brig Swanſey, of Briſtol, from New-York, bound to Jamaica, in lat. 31. long. 19 out 15 days, all well.

*** *The Journals of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Convention are printed, and will be delivered (when called for) to the reſpective pariſhes by the Printer hereof.*

†††† *A NEGRO WOMAN with a CHILD about 2 years old, for ſale. Inquire of the Printer.*

VIRGINIA, to wit:

By his EXCELLENCY BEVERLEY RANDOLPH, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR *of the* COMMONWEALTH: A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS *it hath been notified to me that the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, have taken meaſures concerning duties and impoſts: I have therefore thought fit, in obedience to the act of the General Aſſembly, intituled, "An act concerning certain public eſtabliſhments," and by and with the advice and conſent of the Council of State, to iſſue this my proclamation, hereby requiring all Naval Officers, Collectors of duties and Searchers, to ceaſe the exerciſe of the powers veſted in them by virtue of their reſpective offices, from and after the 1ſt day of Auguſt next; except ſo far as relates to the collection of a duty of ſix Shillings per hogſhead on tobacco exported.*

Given under my hand, and the ſeal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this twenty-firſt day of July, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

* Seal. *

BEVERLEY RANDOLPH.

NOTICE,

THAT a petition will be preſented to the next Aſſembly, praying them to make ſome effectual laws to ſecure to the EPISCOPALIANS of this ſtate, their religious rights, which have been arbitrarily infringed by the late Convention of the Clergy.

Norfolk county, July 7, 1789.

RICHMOND, July 22, 1789.

THE ſchooner FANNY, Capt. BUTLER, from Boſton, now lying at Rockett's landing, has on board for ſale, a variety of PLANK, BEEF, HERRINGS, and ſundry other articles. The above veſſel will take freight for BOSTON or NEW-YORK. She has excellent accomodation for paſſengers.

For LONDON,

THE SHIP

LADY ST. JOHN,

WALTER FREYE SKIRET, Maſter.

NOW lying at Norfolk, burthen about 600 hogſheads of ſugar, Britiſh built, with a Mediterranean paſs, and has excellent accommodations for paſſengers; will take in tobacco with liberty of conſignment, at ſix pounds ſixteen ſhillings ſterling per ton, delivered along ſide. For freight or paſſage apply to Meſſrs. Donaldſon & Stott, or Meſſrs. Campbell & Wheeler, in Peterſburg; Mr. James Heron, Richmond; or the ſubſcriber.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Norfolk, July 2, 1789.

Three Guineas Reward.

Stolen from the ſubſcriber on the night of the 1ſt inſt.

Three ſilver WATCHES

Names and Numbers as follows, viz.

One ſilver watch, makers name M. Ranſom, London, No 1111.

One do. do. makers name B. Rogers, London, no number that I recollect.

One do. do. makers name D. Redden, London, No 763.

I will give the above reward for the whole of the watches, or one guinea each, if brought ſingular, and five pounds reward on conviction of the thief.

THOMAS. C. MORRIS.

N. B. All watch-makers are deſired to ſtop the above watches ſhould they come in their poſſeſſion.

T. C. M.

Richmond, July 21, 1789.

To be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on Tueſday the 15th of September next, on the premiſes,

A LOT OF LAND,

With a STORE-HOUSE thereon,

Elligibly ſituated in the town of Suffolk, taxed in the name of Meſſrs. BELFOUR & BARRAUD, to ſatisfy the taxes due thereon for the years 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, and 1788.

JOSIAH REDDICK, Sheriff.

A Sheriffs Sale?

By virtue of a decree of the Worſhipful Court of Henrico county, made the 6th day of Auguſt laſt, to ſatisfy JOHN GROVES, & Co. will be ſold on the 1ſt day of Auguſt next, before the Eagle tavern, kept by S. Formicola in the city of Richmond, at 12 o'clock, for ready money, a valuable

Tract of LAND,

the property of William Booker, lying about 5 or 6 miles from the city, it contains two hundred and thirty three acres, is well wooded, about eighty acres cleared and under a tolerable good fence, a fine orchard; the houſes tolerably convenient:---A conſiderable part of this land may be eaſily converted into meadow, as it has a ſtream running through it, on which ſtream there is a very good ſaw-mill, plentifully ſupplied with water during the winter and ſpring:---A further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, as it is preſumed no perſon will purchaſe without viewing the premiſes, or being well informed of their value.

WILLIAM FOUSHEE, Sheriff.
JOHN M. SHEPHERD, D. S.

JULY 10, 1789.

The Friends of Meſſrs. CROSBIE & GREENWOOD, *are reſpectfully informed, that*

THE BRITISH BRIG

EARL OF EGLINTON,

JOHN BROWN, Maſter,

Is juſt arrived, and will load at Norfolk, for Liverpool, to their addreſs: As the greateſt part of her cargo is ready, ſhe will meet with diſpatch: A few paſſengers can alſo be accommodated. For terms apply to

ROBERT HAYES.

Who has juſt imported for ſale, by the lateſt arrivals,

LIVERPOOL SALT,

Looſe and in Sacks,

NAILS of all kinds, OSNABURGS, LINENS, SEINE TWINE & CORKS, STONE and QUEENS WARE, &c.

NORFOLK, June 2, 1789.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a General Court held in Richmond the 24th day of June 1789.

An allotment of the Judges to the reſpective Diſtrict Courts at the next ſucceeding terms thereof, being returned to this Court, is ordered to be recorded, and is in the words following, to wit:

WE the underwritten Judges of the General Court have purſuant to the act of General Aſſembly, entitled "An act eſtabliſhing Diſtrict Courts, and for regulating the General Court" allotted the Judges of the reſpective Diſtrict Courts as follows; Richard Cary and Cuthbert Bullitt, Eſqrs; to Staunton, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg and Dumfries diſtricts; John Tyler and James Henry, Eſquires, to the diſtricts of Prince-Edward Courthouſe, New-London, Walhington Courthouſe or Montgomery Courthouſe, and Lewiſburg in the county of Greenbrier or Botetourt Courthouſe; James Mercer and Richard Parker, Eſquires, to the diſtricts of Wincheſter and Monongalia Courthouſe; Henry Tazewell and Joſeph Prentis, Eſquires, to the diſtricts of Northumberland Courthouſe, King & Queen Courthouſe, Williamſburg and Accomack Courthouſe; Saint George Tucker and Edmund Winſton, Eſquires, to the diſtricts of Richmond, Peterſburg, Brunſwick Courthouſe and Suffolk at the next ſucceeding terms thereof. Witneſs our hands and ſeals this 24th day of June 1789.

JAMES MERCER,	(L. S.)
S. G. TUCKER,	(L. S.)
RICHARD PARKER,	(L. S.)
RICHARD CARY,	(L. S.)
JOHN TYLER,	(L. S.)
CUTHBERT BULLITT,	(L. S.)

(A Copy) Teſte, J. BROWN, C. G. C.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a General Court held in Richmond the 25th day of June 1789.

Ordered, That no appeal heretofore prayed to this Court, be docketed by the clerk, unleſs the record be lodged in his office before the firſt day of the next November term.

(A Copy) Teſte, J. BROWN, C. G. C.

In a conference of the Judges of the General Court in June, 1789, the following rule was agreed to in order to ſettle the practice with reſpect to the docketing of appeals granted to the Diſtrict Courts, to wit:

THAT the clerks of the ſaid Diſtrict Courts do not docket any appeal received after the laſt day of the term to which the appeal is returnable, without the leave of the court; and that all appeals not docketed during the next ſucceeding term ſhall ſtand diſmiſſed, and the clerks may grant certificates accordingly.

Publiſhed by order of the Judges.

J. BROWN.

JAMES CITY, July 2, 1789.

CAME to my houſe the 25th of June, a negro man who ſaid he belonged to Mr. Hatcher, merchant, of Mancheſter, and brought a ſorrel HORSE about 14 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, his left hind foot white above the fetlock, about 14 or 15 years old. As I have not heard of the negro ſince, I expect the horſe to be ſtolen, the owner may have him by proving his property, and paying charges. Apply to

ALEXANDER W. GREEN.

THE Subſcribers to the cotton manufactory in Williamſburg hereby give notice, that they will admit four Negro boys as apprentices for any term, not leſs than five years; and that they will receive ſubſcriptions for any ſum not leſs then £. 12. 10. Any two ſubſcribers to the amount of £ 12. 10. each, ſhall have one vote, if they concur therein.

The manufactory is in want of perſons, who can weave fuſtins, jeans, and corduroys; and good wages will be given to them.

JUNE 9, 1789.

EXCELLENT *and* EXTENSIVE

PASTURAGE,

Under good fence, may be had at the PALLS PLANTATION, *by the day, week or month, on moderate terms.*

Cheſterfield (Aberdeen) June 4, 1789.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 9, 1789.

COMMITTED to jail in this city the 6th inſtant (July) a likely negro woman, about twenty years of age, who ſays her name is Edith, and that ſhe belongs to a widow Brookins of Mecklenburg county, and that ſhe came here with Lord Cornwallis.—Alſo a negro woman by the name of Amy, about twenty two years old, ſhe has a child with her about two years old, but will not tell her owners name; ſhe has a mole by the ſide of her noſe very plain to be ſeen. I have ſome reaſon to believe that ſhe formerly belonged to the eſtate of Peter B. Whiting of Glouceſter county, as her father belongs to Mr. Benjamin Powell near this city, the owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

N. B. William Aſher of Culpeper county, is once more deſired to apply for his man and woman, pay charges, and take them away, as they will be ſold to pay their expences during their confinement. J. C.

TAKEN up in Auguſta county, five miles from Staunton, a bay mare colt, ſuppoſed to be two years old, both hind feet white, a large ſtar, broad between the eyes; trots, is about 12½ hands high, ſuppoſed to be blooded. Appraiſed to 4l. 5s.

WILLIAM GILKISON.

POET's CORNER.

Epitapth by the late *Judge Nares writen by himself.*

IN hopes of future bleſs content I lie
Tho' pleas'd to live, yet not diſpleas'd to die.
Life has its comforts and its ſorrows too,
For both, to all wiſe Heaven our thanks are due;
Elſe thoughtleſs man would fix his place of reſt,
Where nature tells him he can ne'er be bleſt.
How far my hopes are vain, or founded well,
God only knows, but the laſt day will tell.

REFLECTIONS on CREDIT.

ALLUR'D by TRUST, from ſhop to ſhop I ran,
Gaz'd at the windows deck'd with gaudy geer;
Muſlins and lawns, and laces, papers, books.
Too tempting to the eye! much did I talk
With that thrice happy wight, who daily ſtands
Muſing behind the counter—all his aim
To catch the pence of lady or of 'ſquire.

Moſt things I bought, but always ſigh'd for more;
I bought indeed! but not one ounce of wit;
Mark that, and mark it down to my confuſion!
Oh credit, credit—what a cheat art thou!
I paid no caſh—'twas noted for a crime
By that recording hand, which waſte-book keeps;
Nor that alone, but cruelly tranſfers
To journals, ledgers, and the Lord knows what.

Away I went, my buyings ſafely ſtow'd,
Whether on negro's head, or dray, no matter.
Sweet paſs'd the joyous months that interven'd,
While yet the days of grace ran ſmoothly on,
While yet no 'prentice boys approach'd my door,
With lectures ſhort—but ſerious as the grave,
Preaching up mournful truths from beardleſs chin.

But PAY DAY came at laſt, and with it brought
Unnumber'd plagues, and cares, and doubts, and fears,
And grunts, and growls, and grumblings without end,
And quirks, and quibbles, lies and ſubterfuges,
Billets, and notes with compliments cut ſhort;
Ay, ſuch as ſcarcely ſaid—your humble ſervant.

In ſhort, (to end my melancholy ſtory)
If there be men on earth that ſhould be lov'd,
(And ſuch there are, who doubts or dares deny)
They muſt be ſuch as take delight in truſting,
But never look for pay nor retribution.

That the following letter may carry with it its own authenticity, the Printer has authority to publiſh the Names which lead and follow it.

To E. TOPHAM, Eſq.

EXPEDITION to BOTANY-BAY.

Sydney Cove, Port Jackſon, Cumberland County, New South-Wales, 1788.

SIR,

PERHAPS the unlooked for delay for an expreſs from our ſide will before this letter can arrive, have induced you and the reſt of my Engliſh friends to conclude, that a diſaſtrous fate had happened to the forlorn expedition on which I am engaged.

A variety of difficulties, not eaſily to be ſurmounted, have ſo entangled and retarded our progreſs, that perhaps even now we part with our ſhipping too ſoon; and that we may not have their abſence to deplore, is what we rather wiſh than expect. When we left England, Government was ſanguine enough to believe, that a very few weeks delay of the tranſports would ſerve to put matters into ſuch a train after our arrival here, as would be amply ſufficient for us to proceed upon.

To drop, however, the difficulties of the moment I write at, and to take a retroſpect of thoſe we have overcome, let me inform you, that we arrived at Botany-Bay in three diviſions, on the 18th, 19th and 20th of January laſt, having ſeparated thus, by order, at ſea, for the purpoſe of effecting the paſſage quicker. Nothing could be more fortunate than the winds and weather we met with, in the whole of our voyage; nor did a more healthy fleet ever rendezvous in port, after having come ſo far. We had no ſooner dropt anchor, than every means of exploring and ſeizing a knowledge of the country was ſet on foot. Our reſearches, however ended ſo little to Governor Phillip's ſatisfaction, that he ſet off almoſt immediately to examine the opening to which Mr. Cook, in paſſing along this coaſt, had given the name of Port Jackſon The experiment well rewarded His Excellency's pains; for he diſcovered a harbour, ſuperior to any other that we know of in the world: And our removal to the place where I dated was the conſequence of this diſcovery, a few days afterwards.

Since this period, our endeavours to fix ourſelves, and eſtabliſh our motley community, have been indefatigable. Store-houſes have been erected; barracks for the troops are in a ſtate of forwardneſs; land for cultivation cleared from the woods which grew on it; and temporary habitations ſprung up like muſhrooms, to ſhelter their owners from the inclemency of the ſeaſon. To attempt a deſcription of our tumultuous diſembarkation, and ſubſequent attempts at ſyſtem and regularity, are far beyond the reach of your friend Figure to yourſelf the landing of a number of convicts, many of whom, for years before, had been ſtrangers to the luxury of even ſetting foot on ſhore. To ſuppoſe that theſe wretched creatures would of themſelves conform to diſcipline and order, were an inſult to common ſenſe; and yet ſo ſupine, or ſo parſimonious, has Government been that not a ſingle perſon in the line of director or overſeer had been appointed to ſuperintend them. An attempt was, indeed, made, to ſaddle the officers of the marine battalion with this pleaſing duty, but they rejected it to a man; and the conſequence of a want of proper appointments has been, that not half the progreſs which from our numbers might have been expected, is atchieved.

Methinks I hear you aſk, what ſteps have been taken to provide for your ſecurity, both from the convicts and natives? None at all, my dear Sir.—People in England were romantic enough to believe that we ſhould find it requiſite to encloſe our troops, ſtores and proviſions with an entrenchment, by way of preventing ſurprizes and depredations. But theſe ſchemers erred in their reckoning; and that no ſuch neceſſity exiſted, I humbly preſume to believe, from every plan of this nature being rejected and ſet aſide.

Conſidering the deſcription of men we have had to deal with, our public executions have been comparatively few; lenity indeed, is a leading feature in the character of Governor Phillips

Offences of a degree not very atrocious are uſually ſettled by one or more juſtices of the peace, who examine into the buſineſs before them, and order the criminal, when guilty, to be immediately taken away, and receive a ſtated bodily puniſhment, by flogging. In matters of a more ſerious nature, a court conſiſting of ſix officers, and the judge of the ſettlements as Preſident, ſit for the trial of offenders brought before them. To liken this court to any other that we know of, were impoſſible; its inſtitution is new, though its virdict is directed to be given according to the laws of England, "or as nearly as may be allowing for the circumſtances and ſituation of the ſettlement." Were it not for this neceſſary and ſaving clauſe, the wiſeſt among us would be now and then puzzled how to act; but this ſolver of difficulty unites every Gordian knot, and levels every impediment which might otherwiſe obſtruct the career of juſtice, in her moſt exemplary form. For how long a period it may, however, be found requiſit to continue this convenient ſyſtem, I do not take on me to determine; and how far adventurers, who may intend to ſettle here, will approve of it, I know not. At all events, it behoves Government, either to continue in office our preſent wiſe and able expounder of the laws, or, in caſe of his removal to a higher poſt to ſupply his place by ſuch a ſucceſſor as may recommend reformation by his private example, and awe crimes by the dignity of his public demeanor

Previous to our Expedition ſailing from England, I recollect to have frequently heard warm debates about the probable advantages or diſadvantages which might attend our projected ſettlement; the returns it could make to the mother country. That a reſidence of ſeven months here ſhould not have enabled me to adopt ſome opinion on this head, may appear extraordinary. But I honeſtly declare, that I get ſo bewildered in conjecture and futurity, whenever I ſit down to think ſeriouſly on this matter, that I am farther from a concluſion at the cloſe, than at the commencement of my lucubrations. Will it not form a *depot*, I hear ſome one ſay, for naval ſtores, whence the Eaſt-Indies may be ſupplied? I well remember ſuch an idea prevailing at home; and I was once myſelf ſanguine enough to think the plan a ſeaſonable one. You will however eaſily conceive that I ceaſe to think ſo, when I inform you that every ſpecies of wood, hitherto found in the country, is ſo execrably bad, as to utterly forbid every intention of converting it to nautical purpoſes. That of Norfolk Iſland (which place we took poſſeſſion of in the latter end of February) is uncommonly fine in its quality, and valuable from its ſize; but the difficulties which will attend removing it from that place, for want of a harbour, are ſuch, as will render it cheaper to ſupply Madras with maſts from Norway. In additi on to theſe diſcouraging circumſtances, it is with regret I tell you, that not a ſingle plant of the New Zealand flax can be diſcovered, either here or on Norfolk To what then are our labours to tend? If to ſecure a receptacle for convicts is all that is meant by Government, no better place could have been pitched upon: Dominion may be ſtretched to almoſt any extent; and the ſoil, though but indifferent juſt around where we are fixed, in many parts is ſuch as will yield its cultivators every neceſſary and convenience of life.

To effect, however, even this, muſt be the reſult of unwearied exertion, and conſtant protection by an armed force, for ſome years to come. For the natives, whom at our landing, and for ſome time afterwards, we regarded as equally unwilling and unable to commit hoſtilities upon us, have lately given ſome proofs, that their wooden ſpears, when properly uſed, are as efficatious as a muſquet ball, no leſs than three men having fallen victims to their brutal and undiſtinguiſhing ferocity; and many more have either met a ſimilar fate, or periſhed in the woods for hunger. Of theſe Indians I ſhall give you no farther deſcription than by ſaying, that Mr. Cook, in the few days he remained at Botany-Bay, was able to draw their character as well as we can at the day I write. They are equally ſhy and ſavage, nor can all our efforts bring about an intercourſe; though it would be injuſtice to the Governor, were I not to ſay, that his private conduct and public orders reſpecting them, have been invariably ſuch as might be expected to effect it.

From our feelings, and ſtate of health hitherto, we have every reaſon to conclude the climate of this country ſuperior to any other we know of. The ſummer is by no means ſo hot as under the ſame parallel of latitude in your hemiſphere; and the winter is beyond deſcription pleaſant and delightful: Indeed I know but of one exception to the poſition I ſet out with, which is the thunder and lightning, now and then ſevere and tremendous in the fall of the year, beyond any other I ever heard.

Thus my dear Sir, have I ſtated to you the heads of every thing moſt remarkable in our little, diſtant, forlorn community. That it may in any ſhape afford you private amuſement, or *public materials*, is my earneſt wiſh.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours &c.
W. TENCH.
Captain of Marines.

P. S. As I am aukward at forming apologies, you muſt excuſe my leaving them out altogether, for the liberty which I am about to take with you. It is to requeſt your protection of an humble attempt, which I ſend home by the preſent opportunity to a friend in England, to be publiſhed by *Debrett*, of Piccadilly, under the title of "A Narrative of the Expedition to Botany-Bay; and an Account of New-South Wales; its productions, Inhabitants, &c. By Captain W. TENCH, of the Marines." In this little tract, I have attempted nothing more than a bare recital of facts, from which I have ventured to draw a few concluſions, that will not, I hope be deemed unwarrantable, either by you, or the reſt of my readers.

☞ *THE remaining regiſtered WARRANTS will be diſcharged on application at the Treaſury; likewiſe the balances due for Tobacco burnt at Byrd's warehouſe.*

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

Treaſury Office, June 3, 1789.

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For CASH, part INTEREST WARRANTS, or CERTIFICATES,

A NEAT LIGHT

POST CHARIOT,

With one pair of HARNESS for £.70.

A light new faſhioned

PHÆTON, with a crane neck.

SEVERAL LIGHT SINGLE

CHAIRS,

which are hung on braces, with harneſs and a box to them for £ 15—which will be warranted ſound.

A new well built, faſt ſailing

BOAT,

Well fitted with ſails, anchors and cables, has a good cabbin, and will carry about 200 buſhels. Alſo ſeveral FERRY BOATS, which draws a very ſmall draught of water.

I have alſo for SALE,

A TRACT OF VERY LEVEL

LAND,

containing about 117 acres, lying near Williamſburg, which I will ſell on long credit. For terms apply to

JESSE COLE.

Williamſburg, June 16, 1789.

TAKEN up in the upper end of Hanover, on the plantation of David Whitlock, a Sorrel MARE, about four feet five Inches high, neither docked nor branded, four years old, her left fore foot white, and has a blaze in her face. Appraiſed to £ 7:3:4

CHRISTOPHER ISBELL.

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